A Political Picture Far Beyond Conception of Few Years Gone By

GOOD JUDGMENT NECESSARY HERE

Important That New President Get Right Man for His Secretary.

CHOICE MADE BY WILSON

Joseph P. Tumulty Has Been Selected for This Particularly Arduous Task.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, March 4.—One of the appointments in the making of which a President of the United States has to exercise most careful judgment is the selection of his secretary. The secretary to the President is the man who serves as a "buffer" between that high official and the general public, to which he is responsible.

For this particularly arduous duty President Wilson has selected Joseph P. Tumulty, of Jersey City, N. J. Mr. Tumulty won the appointment because Mr. Wilson recognized in him a man possessed of a wide acquaintance among public men, and a practical knowledge, gained through experience, of the game of politics. For four years he has conferred with his secretary, and there is no man whose advice the President more eagerly seeks than that of "Joe" Tumulty.

Mr. Tumulty was born in Jersey City, the son of Phillip Tumulty, who years ago served in the Legislature of his State and later amassed a comfortable fortune as a contractor. The son was educated at St. Bridget's Parochial School and St. Peter's College, in Jersey City, and then took up the study of law. As soon as he had received his professional education, he began practice in Jersey City. It was not long, however, before he was a figure in the politics of his State. While still in his twenties he served four terms in the Legislature. The progressive wave was just sweeping over New Jersey, and he rode upon the crest, advocating many measures which Governor Wilson later espoused.

Mr. Tumulty is only thirty-three years old, but he is married and the father of six children. He comes to the White House as one of the youngest secretaries who has served there.

The secretaryship to the President has in recent administrations proved the steppingstone to higher and more remunerative positions. George B. Cortelyou, who filled the position during a portion of the McKinley administration, was made a member of Theodore Roosevelt's Cabinet, receiving the portfolio of Postmaster-General in 1906, and two years later being made Secretary of the Treasury.

William Loeb, President Roosevelt's private secretary, was appointed by President Taft collector of the port of New York. Frederick W. Carpenter, Mr. Taft's secretary, is now minister to Siam. Charles B. Norton, who succeeded Mr. Carpenter, is vice-president of the First National Bank of New York; Charles Dewey Hilles, the present secretary to Mr. Taft, resigned that position at the opening of the recent campaign to become chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Carmi A. Thompson assumed his duties at the White House. At the close of the campaign Mr. Thompson was appointed Treasurer of the United States, and Mr. Hilles was reappointed secretary to the President.

John Hay, Secretary of State during a portion of President McKinley's administration, and recognized as one of the ablest men who has filled the position, was secretary tod President Lincoln.

WILSON'S WINDOW SOLD.

It Will Be Taken About Country and Exhibited.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, March 4.—The bay window in the court of honor, from which President Wilson reviewed the parade, was purchased to-day before the new executive took the oath of office by James L. Parsons, of this city. The buyer announced his intention of converting it into a float and exhibiting it around the country for profit.

POMP AND DISPLAY OF RECENT GROWTH

Inaugurations of Early Presidents Were Devoid of Elaborate Ceremonies.

WHAT HISTORY HAS TO TELL

Now, With Each Succeeding Inaugural, Spectacular Element Increases.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, March 4.—The pomp and circumstance with which President Woodrow Wilson was borne into office to-day was much at variance with historical accounts of early inaugurations

Many of the early Presidents of the republic were opposed to spectacular inaugurals, first voicing the plea for simplicity which President Wilson made the keynote of his requests regarding this inauguration.

George Washington put himself on record as an advocate of induction into office without pomp or ceremony, by deprecating the demonstration made in his honor at his inauguration in New York.

was held in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. There was then less display than there was four years before, when a crowd of 10,000 people cheered him as he took the oath of office on the balcony of a famous old house at Broad and Wall Streets, New York City.

Simplest Ever Held.

The first inauguration ceremonies ever held in Washington were those of Thomas Jefferson, whose inauguration was the most simple ever held here. On the morning of his inauguration day he walked, with a select group of his closest adherents, to the Capitol, where he took the oath of office in the seclusion of the Senate chamber.

When Madison was inaugurated in 1809 the demand for tickets of admission to the Senate chamber was so pressing that the administering of the oath was performed on the portico of the old House of Representatives in the sight of all the people, setting a precedent that has been more or less strictly adhered to since.

James Monroe was borne into office on the tide of prosperity currently known as "the era of good feeling." It was only natural that thousands of people should congregate to witness his induction into the high seat of government. Roads were better then than in the earlier days, and 10,000 persons came to the capital city from all parts of the country. It is recorded that the crowd was so great that although Monroe could be seen by all, his words did not carry to the limits of the congregation.

The younger Adams returned to the old style of being inaugurated in the Senate chamber, but the citizens were so enraged at this course that a free-for-all fight with the cavalry guard about the Capitol is said to have taken place. The demand was that the President should take the oath "in the sight of God and all the people."

When Andrew Jackson was elected his Western supporters flocked to Washington in such numbers that the city hotels and lodging houses had not capacity to accommodate them. They were hard-drinking, fighting frontiersmen, campsters rather than courtiers, and they made Washington a city surcharged with life and boisterous activity, which, it is recorded, broke bounds and overflowed to the point of disorder.

It then became patent that some means of caring for and regulating the comfort and conduct of inauguration visitors was expedient. From Jackson's inauguration on, therefore, committees of citizens arranged and prepared for the reception of the influx of visitors on the 4th of March.

Growth of Parade.

Prior to that time there had been little in the way of an inauguration procession. Military escorts were provided for the new Presidents, but little else. At Jackson's inauguration there was a good deal of street masking, and an inaugural procession which resembled a circus parade. To eliminate this farcical display, five companies of soldiers were ordered to march in the inauguration parade of President Van Buren.

The inaugural parades and crowds grew larger with each succeeding inaugural year. There were eleven companies of soldiery to grace James K. Polk's inauguration, and 20,000 stood on the Capitol plaza to hear Zachary Taylor's inaugural address, while 50,000 applauded that of Buchanan.

Inaugural balls had been irregular affairs, therefore, and were given, in many cases, privately. A temporary frame building was erected in Judiciary Square for Buchanan's inauguration ball, and $5,000 was spent for arrangements and decorations, an extravagant amount at that time. That was the first 4th of March concerning which it is recorded that there was a pyrotechnic display. Fireworks were employed at subsequent inaugurations, but they never became unfailing attributes to the celebration.

On the occasion of the first inauguration of Abraham Lincoln there was believed to be imminent peril of his assassination. Alan Pinkerton unearthed a plot which had ripened to the plucking point among the secessionists of Baltimore city.

To forestall the attempt, Lincoln's trip from Philadelphia to Washington, just before the day of the ceremonies, was through devious channels, circuitous railway routes being employed. There were 2,000 soldiers in Lincoln's inaugural parade, beside many other features. The housetops were lined with sharpshooters with orders to pick off any suspiciously active persons in the streets below.

Dismal Inauguration.

Lincoln read his second inaugural address to the smallest congregation attending such a declamation in many years. His military escort was smaller than before, for there was less fear of covert violence. It was a rainy, dismal day and the unpaved Pennsylvania Avenue was a river of liquid mud.

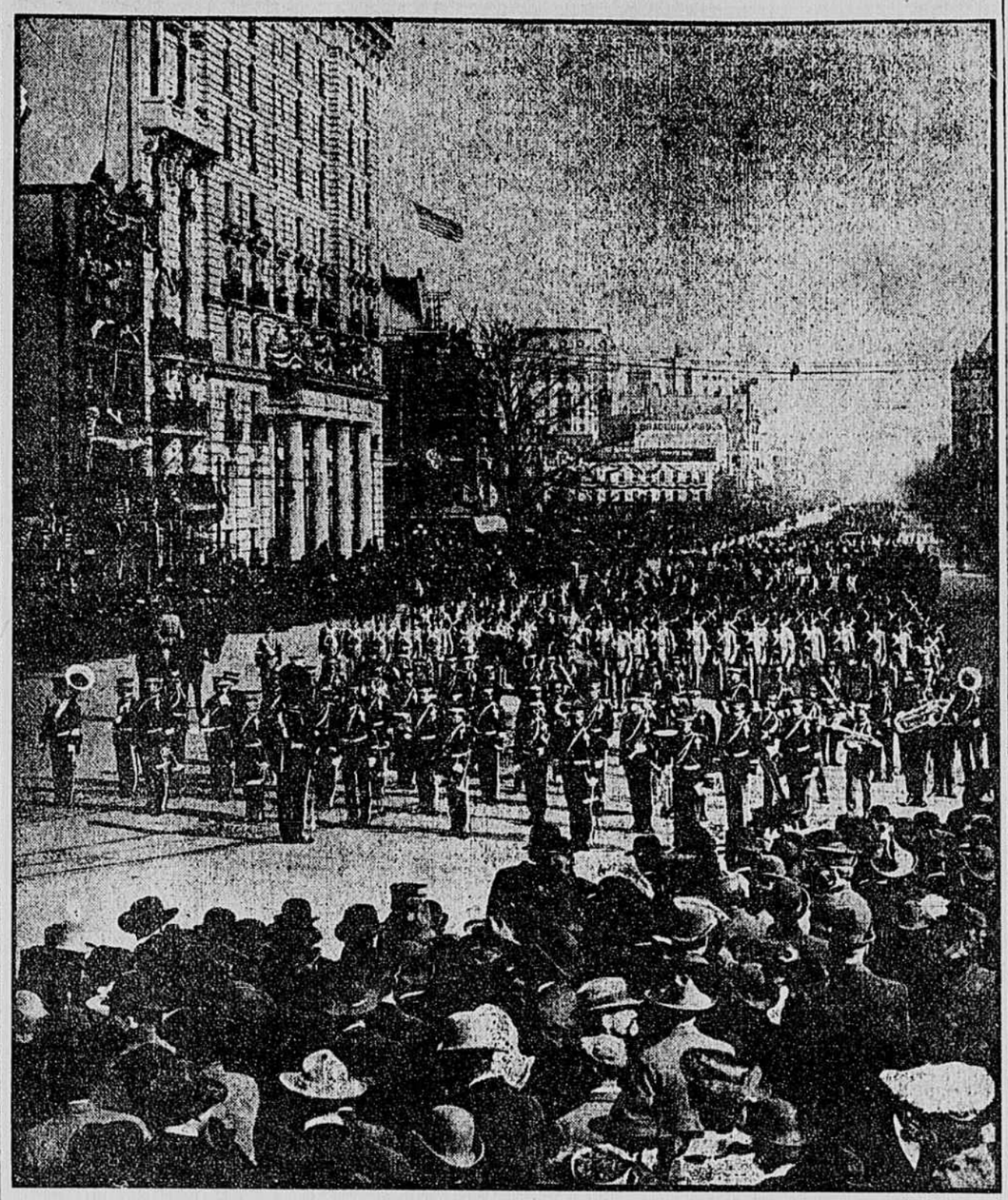
More and more splendid became the inaugurations from that time on, and when Grover Cleveland's election marked the return to power of the Democratic party, $5,000 was spent for fireworks alone.

McKinley was twice brilliantly and smoothly inaugurated, the local inaugural committees in power having reduced the matters of arrangement and preparation to an exact science.

The inauguration of Theodore Roosevelt was grander than any ever held theretofore. The militia turned out in force and civic organizations were generously represented. Clear, calm and balmy weather smiled upon this ceremonial.

The memory of the 4th of March, 1909, on which day William Howard Taft was inducted into office, is fresh in the minds of nearly every one. On the night of the 3d of March a chilling rain set in, which, before midnight, had become a blinding snowstorm. Vicious gusts of wind swept the city. The railroads and telephone and telegraph lines were hopelessly crippled, and the otherwise brilliant parade marched through a sea of slush.

The Inaugural Parade



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AN INAUGURATION PARADE ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C. IN THE DISTANCE MAY BE SEEN THE CAPITOL.

ROAR OF CHEERS FOR VIRGINIANS

All Along Route of Parade They Receive Generous Ovation.

(BY P. H. M'GOWAN.)

Washington, March 4.—It is useless to say that there has been any special feature to the visit of the Virginia troops or others who came to Washington yesterday and to-day for the inauguration. It has been a splendid occasion from every point of view, and no one will deny that this inauguration probably will never be equaled in the history of the country. There are many reasons for this. Wilson is Virginia's own son, born in Staunton, and loved by every man, woman and child of the Commonwealth. It has been a long time since the Old Dominion troops have been enabled to see a Democrat inaugurated President, and if there was any doubt as to whether they would turn out in full force by the thousands, it seemed to-day that doubt was dispelled when the big parade started up Pennsylvania Avenue toward the President's reviewing stand. Thousands of people standing on the sidewalks, seated in convenient balconies or perched easily in windows overlooking the line of march, yelled themselves hoarse for Governor Mann, the Virginia troops, Woodrow Wilson and Democracy. So far as the parade itself is concerned, there were many features, for instance, the big hit made by the manly appearance of the V. M. I. cadets, the beautiful music rendered by Kessnich's Municipal Band, the handsome uniforms of the Richmond Blues and the big body of university students who had come to Washington to pay their respects to Wilson and to have a good time while performing the job. All these were especially pleasing, added to which there were many others of one kind and another.

A visit made to Governor Mann's headquarters immediately after the procession ended, and Virginia's chief executive had returned to his hotel, brought out the information that this had been the best inauguration in many respects which he had ever known. He is proud that a real Democrat, a Virginia Democrat, is now safely lodged in the White House to preside over the destines of the American people for the next four years.

There were few others who could be found after the parade ended who had time or inclination to talk. The few who would say anything agreed with the sentiments of Governor Mann. But the festivities are not yet over. By to-morrow the Governor and many of those who came in last night and to-day will have returned home to meet the Cook County Marching Club, and again another big time will be had. Altogether the occasion has been so far one of the most enjoyable which the Virginia people ever have attended. They will now return home entirely satisfied with the inauguration and determined that since the Democrats are safely in the saddle, they shall never be dislodged.

VICE-PRESIDENTS WHO ARE FAMOUS

Second Place on Ticket Not Good Training School for Presidency.

FEW ATTTAIN HIGHER OFFICE

Only Three Have Been Able to Use Position as Stepping Stone.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, March 4.—When Thomas R. Marshall entered upon the duties of Vice-President to-day he found that the forefathers who drafted the system of government constituted him a reserve, with few duties to perform and little responsibility to shoulder, unless called upon to fill a vacancy in the presidency.

The manner of election of this officer is similar to that prescribed for choosing the President, and his term, fixed by the Constitution, is for the same period. In case, however, the situation should arise that none of the candidates voted for has a majority of the electoral votes, the final selection of a Vice-President is left with the Senate, whereas that of President must be made by the House.

John Tyler, of Virginia, was the first Vice-President to succeed to the presidency by right of his office. William Henry Harrison, having been elected as ninth President of the United States, died on April 4, 1841, one month after his inauguration, and two days later Mr. Tyler took the oath of office as President. He served out the term of nearly four years.

Zachary Taylor's death on July 9, 1850, caused the duties of the office to devolve upon Vice-President Millard Fillmore, of New York.

An assassin's bullet elevated Andrew Johnson to the presidency. Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President, was shot on the night of April 14, 1865, and died the following morning, Mr. Johnson taking the oath of office that same day. Mr. Johnson had a very turbulent administration, and was the first and thus far the only occupant of the White House to face an impeachment trial. The vote when taken lacked a few of the two-thirds required to convict, and Mr. Johnson served out the term. After his retirement, he was elected to serve in the very body by which he had been tried. He died while serving in the Senate.

Chester A. Arthur, of New York, was the fourth American to inherit the presidency. James A. Garfield, the twentieth President, was shot by an assassin July 2, 1881, but lingered until September 19 of that year.

The assassination of President William McKinley placed Theodore Roosevelt in the White House. Mr. McKinley was shot while attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., September 6, 1901, and died on September 14. Mr. Roosevelt taking the oath of office that same day in Buffalo.

The vice-presidency, since the early days of the republic, has not proven a very successful training school for the presidency. Only three of the Vice-Presidents—exception being made of Mr. Roosevelt, who filled the office before being elected to it—have, at the expiration of their terms, been elected to the presidency. John Adams, who was Vice-President during both terms of Washington, was elected third President of the United States. Thomas Jefferson served as Vice-President under Mr. Adams, defeated the latter when he ran for re-election, and Martin Van Buren, having filled the vice-presidency during the second administration of Andrew Jackson, was elected to the presidency at the expiration of Jackson's term.

VERY FEW ACCIDENTS.

Less Than 100 Cases Are Reported to Police and Hospital.

Washington, March 4.—Less than 100 accidents were reported to the police and at Emergency Hospital, during and following the inaugural parade.

About the same number of accidents attended the suffrage parade yesterday. None of the casualties to-day or yesterday were of a serious nature. Most of them were slight bruises, received in the crush of the people along the line of parade. Emergency Hospital in the down town section received eighty-three cases up to 9 o'clock to-night.

PROBLEMS FACING NEW PRESIDENT

Many Vexatious Questions Are Left Over From Taft Administration.

PROGRAM ALREADY MADE

Extra Session of Congress Expected to Grapple With All These Matters.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, March 4.—Three great domestic legislative problems faced the Democratic administration when it came into complete control of the government to-day. These problems are the revision of the tariff, the reform of the United States currency laws and the regulation of the trusts.

Another important legislative act left over for the new Congress is the formation of income tax legislation made possible by the constitutional amendment recently adopted. Next in line of importance come the question of conservation, economy in public expenditures, patronage and the foreign policy. The tentative program for the extraordinary session of Congress, soon to convene, indicates that a foundation will be laid in that session for grappling with all these matters.

In preparation for consideration of the tariff, which is regarded by most of the Democratic leaders as of paramount importance, the Ways and Means Committee of the House, which has charge of all tariff legislation, has been holding secret sessions for weeks past. The result of the deliberations of this committee is said to be the near completion of a tariff bill intended to provide sufficient revenue for the running expenses of the government, while at the same time it reduces some of the most criticized rates of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

Stage Already Set.

It was deemed probable here to-day, however, that the "Tariff Congress," as the extra session of Congress has been nicknamed, will also undertake to dispose of at least one of the other two great problems facing the administration, and because of the pre-inauguration preparation it was believed that the reform of the currency would receive attention before the trust question. If this program holds good, the administration will find the stage already set for a revision of the banking laws.

The Glass subcommittee of the House Committee on Banking and Currency held extensive hearings during the recent session of Congress, and a bill is now in preparation to provide a more flexible currency system to the end of preventing panics. In his pre-inauguration speeches, Mr. Wilson several times referred to panics artificially created, and hinted that any financier or group of financiers who started such a panic should meet summary punishment.

The Glass subcommittee proposes to bring in a bill designed to make panics practically impossible, and if this legislation does not receive attention at the extra session, it is certain to be considered during the first regular session of the Sixty-third Congress.

A dozen bills proposing to amend the Sherman antitrust law are now before the House Committee on Judiciary. Chief among these are the Stanley bill, introduced immediately following the close of the Stanley steel investigation. These measures, which are all much alike in their cardinal points, propose to break up the interlocking system of directorates; to divorce industrial corporations from railroads and to strengthen the penal sections of the Sherman law.

The Judiciary Committee of the House intends to begin hearings on the entire trust question soon after the extra session convenes, and it is up to President Wilson to ask for an immediate revision of the Sherman law, or to suggest that this particular class of legislation may go over into the next session of Congress.

Questions of Patronage.

The new President is also confronted with the exatious question of patronage, the disposition of which may cause insurgency in Democratic ranks. Among the other issues which may embarrass the new administration is woman's suffrage, a cause which is growing; economy, to which the Democratic party is biedged, and Philippine independence, to which the party is also committed.

Economy in the running expenses of the government is an issue which may assume grave proportions within the next two years, and before the congressional elections are held. Indications now are that the Democrats must wield the pruning knife mercilessly if they are to reduce appropriation bills, and the record of the session closed to-day is not reassuring.

The proposed constitutional amendment to limit the President to one term will also bob up again. The six-year term resolution was sidetracked in the House in the last days of the session which ended to-day, but the Baltimore platform declares for one term, and this question must be threshed out early in the Wilson administration.

SYSTEMATIZING WORK.

Chairman McCombs Has Entire Country Card-Indexed.

Washington, March 4.—Systematization of the work of the Democratic National Committee will be begun on a large scale when the committee meets here to-morrow.

Chairman McCombs said to-day that he had completed his work of reorganization, and had card-indexed the nation so well that the committee constituted an effective instrument for carrying forward the interests of the party in the various States.

Headquarters will be maintained in New York, and a new vice-chairman probably be chosen to-morroy, as William G. McAdoo's entry to the Cabinet circle will mean his resignation.

PLACE FOR BRANDEIS.

Believed He Will Accept Post of Solicitor-General.

Washington, March 4.—It was said to-night that Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, who was insistently mentioned as a Cabinet possibility, would be offered and probably would accept the post of solicitor-general. According to the story, Mr. Brandeis was to have been appointed Secretary of Commerce, but withdrew his name before the slate finally was completed.

Grandparents of the New President

WOODROW WILSON.

(Photograph by Buck, from Underwood & Underwood, New York.)

JESSIE WOODROW WILSON.

He Administered Oath to Wilson

CHIEF JUSTICE EDWARD D. WHITE.